REMARKS

Claims 1-36 were pending when last examined, all of which stand rejected. Claim 34 is canceled.

Drawings

Formal drawings are submitted herewith.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC §102

Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,219,694 to Lazaridis et al. ("Lazaridis").

Before moving on to discuss specific claim elements, Applicants would like to note that Lazaridis' system is fundamentally different from the invention because in the invention, most of the storage and processing capabilities of the system reside in the mobile units and the stationary unit is just an interface for an operator monitoring the statuses of mobile units (Application, page 4, lines 18-22). This delocalized configuration overcomes certain disadvantages of a centralized system where most of the storage and processing capabilities reside in a central location (Application, page 4, lines 25-29). The mobile units of the invention obtain, store, and process various data and send status reports to a central location, thus relieving the central location of having to collect, store, and process data from multiple (possibly numerous) mobile units. In contrast, Lazaridis' mobile units selectively receive information from its host system and merely act as a mobile user interface that allows a user to view information that was initially sent to the host system from a remote location. Lazaridis' system concerns redirection of messages from a host system to a mobile device and allowing the mobile device to send commands to the host system to control the redirection of messages (Lazaridis, col. 5, lines 37-56). Hence, Lazaridis' system does not have a delocalized processing and storage capability like the invention.

Moving on to the specific claims, Claim 1 is patentable over Lazaridis at least because it recites, "a mobile unit having ... a wireless modem for automatically generating a status report periodically ...." As defined at page 4, line 35 – page 5, line 1 of the subject Application, an "automatic" e-mail generation refers to creating an e-mail for transmission without receiving a Send command from a user. The mobile unit of the invention generates a status report without a user being involved with each generation of the report. For example, the status report may be

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generated at a regular time interval Δt, after having traveled a distance Δd, or upon the fulfillment of a predefined condition (Application, page 5, line 29 to page 6, line 27).

In contrast, Lazaridis' mobile device 24 does not generate a *status report* and in fact, does not generate any report *automatically*. While the Office Action cites Lazaridis' col. 13, lines 6-19 as teaching these elements, the cited section explicitly states that a user decides whether to generate a command that will make his desktop system redirect messages (Lazaridis, col. 13, lines 7-16). If the user decides to generate such command, then the redirection message is composed and sent to the desktop system 10. (Lazaridis, col. 13, lines 11-16). Hence, the user generates and sends each command and there is no *automatic* generation of any message. Furthermore, the mobile device 24 sends *commands* to control the operation of the host system, not a status report as recited in Claim 1. The fact that the mobile unit generates a status report and the fact that the generation of the status report is automatic distinguishes Claim 1 from Lazaridis.

Claims 2-14 depend from Claim 1 and are thus patentable over Lazaridis for the same reasons as Claim 1.

Claim 4, in particular, is distinguishable from Lazaridis for the additional reason that it recites "a means for determining a position of the mobile unit." FIG. 3 of the subject Application and its description, for example, shows that a GPS receiver 48 may be included in the mobile unit to determine its position (Application, page 8, lines 13-16). In contrast, there is no mention of determining the position of Lazaridis' mobile device 24. Although the Office Action cites to Lazaridis' Col. 8, lines 52-55 as teaching the element of Claim 4, this cited section in fact discusses repackaging and removing the outer envelope in a message and does not address determining the position of the mobile device 24. Lazaridis fails to teach or suggest determining the position of the mobile unit, and Claim 4 is thus patentable over Lazaridis.

Claim 15 is patentable over Lazaridis because it recites "a detection component for measuring a physical parameter ...." As described, for example on Application's page 5, lines 19-25, a "detection component" may measure speed, air bag status, door status, ambient temperature, etc. and includes probes, sensors, thermometers, etc. Although the Office Action cites to Lazaridis' col. 2, lines 61-65 as teaching "a detection component," there is no mention of a detection component or measurement of a physical parameter in this cited section. The only detection described in this section is of triggering events such as a screen-saver subsystem or a

keyboard subsystem, and these do not concern physical parameters such as mobile unit speed, air bag status, door status, etc. Hence, Lazaridis fails to teach all the elements of Claim 15 and Claim 15 is patentable.

Claim 15 is patentable over Lazaridis for the additional reason that it recites that "the processor is for generating a status report incorporating the physical parameter ...." As explained above in reference to Claim 1, Lazaridis' mobile device generates commands, not a status report. Furthermore, since Lazaridis' mobile device does not measure a physical parameter, it cannot generate a report that incorporates a physical parameter.

Claims 16-19 depend from Claim 15 and are thus patentable over Lazaridis for the same reasons as Claim 15.

Claims 17 and 18, in particular, are distinguishable from Lazaridis because they recite "a receiver for receiving positioning information ... to determine a location of the mobile unit." As explained above in reference to Claim 4, Lazaridis fails to teach or suggest any means of determining the location of its mobile unit 24.

Claim 20 is patentable over Lazaridis because it recites "preparing a status report incorporating the data ...." Lazaridis' system does not prepare any status report. The mobile device 24 of Lazaridis' system sends commands to the host system 10, and the host system 10 prepares a message it received for transmission to the mobile device 24 by compressing or encrypting the message (col. 7, lines 53-56). There is no preparation of a status report disclosed anywhere in Lazaridis, either by the mobile device 24 or by the host system 10.

Claims 21-33 depend from Claim 20 and are therefore patentable over Lazaridis for the same reason as Claim 20.

Claim 34 is canceled.

Claim 35 is patentable over Lazaridis because it recites "means for obtaining physical data and positioning data...." As explained above in reference to Claim 15, Lazaridis fails to teach or suggest any means for obtaining physical data such as speed, air bag status, door status, etc. Furthermore, as explained above in reference to Claim 4, Lazaridis fails to teach or suggest any means for obtaining positioning data.

Claim 35 is patentable over Lazaridis for the additional reason that it recites "means for preparing a status report using the physical data and the positioning data ...." As explained

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above, Lazaridis' system does not prepare a status report either at the host system end or the mobile unit end.

Claim 36 is patentable over Lazaridis because it recites "computer-readable instructions for obtaining physical data and positioning data" and "computer-readable instructions for preparing a status report ...." The explanations provided in reference to Claim 35 apply to Claim 36.
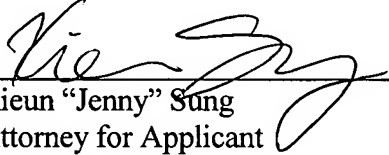
Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, Claims 1-33, 35, and 36 are now in condition for allowance. Please telephone the undersigned attorney at (408) 392-9250 if there are any questions.

Respectfully submitted,

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